

had I not spent most of my time in a small area of dense spruce woods, searching for Bicknell's Thrush, which proved to be extremely shy, although I finally obtained an excellent view of it.—HARRISON F. LEWIS, *Quebec, P. Q.*

**The Summer Resident Warblers (Mniotiltidae) of Northern New Jersey.**—The past summer's field-work has added three northern warblers to the known summer resident avifauna of New Jersey,—the Nashville (*Vermivora ruficapilla*), Blackburnian (*Dendroica fusca*), and Black-throated Blue (*Dendroica caerulescens*). There was already reason to suspect the breeding of these species in this region as for two or three years past I had observed them the very end of May and, several years ago, had seen a male Blackburnian Warbler in June.

The ten days from June 11-21, as well as June 27-28 were spent in the mountains near Moe, west of the southern end of Greenwood Lake. Bearfort Mountain and the parallel ridge immediately northwest reach a height of 1400 feet, the narrow valley separating them lying about 1100 feet above sea level.

The Nashville Warbler is a common bird in this region. Eight individuals, mostly singing males, were observed between June 12 and 20, and no doubt many more could have been found had special effort been made. The white birch (*Betula populifolia*) groves bordering the heavier timber are their chosen haunts.

A male Black-throated Blue Warbler was seen on June 21, by the road up the mountain from Greenwood Lake to Moe. One has been noted in the same spot on May 31. This species proved to be fairly common in a tract of mixed hemlock and hardwood on the ridge northwest of Bearfort Mountain. Here also several male Blackburnian Warblers were found in full song and one female was observed. This spot was visited on two occasions, the 19th and the 27th. Altho no nests of any of these species were found all the circumstances indicate that they breed in the region.

The Chestnut-sided, Golden-winged, Black-throated Green and Canada Warblers and the Northern Water-Thrush are all common summer residents here, though the last named is very local. The species of more southern or general distribution are the Black-and-White, Worm-eating, Yellow, Hooded and Northern Parula Warblers, the Northern Yellowthroat, Redstart, Ovenbird and Louisiana Water-Thrush. As only a single Northern Parula was observed (on June 17) the exact status of this species is uncertain. A Yellow-breasted Chat was heard singing at the southeast foot of Bearfort Mountain near West Milford, on June 28.

There can be no further doubt that the Northern Water-Thrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*) breeds in New Jersey. This species was common in two swamps on the mountain northwest of Bearfort, and a full-grown young bird was seen on June 27. The haunts of the two Water-Thrushes are distinct, the northern species inhabiting the swamps while its southern

relative is found along the rocky mountain brooks. On the other hand the Hooded and Canada Warblers are commonly observed together, though the latter is largely restricted to the thickets of rhododendron which is not the case with its congener.

The Canada Warbler is now known as a summer resident in three widely separated localities in northern New Jersey—Budd's Lake, Morris County (cf. AUK, April, 1917, p. 214), Bear Swamp, Sussex County (cf. AUK, Jan., 1920, p. 137) and the region here described in the northwestern part of Passaic County.

Two errors in the note published in 'The Auk' for January, 1920, may here be corrected. Bear Swamp was stated to be near "Crusoe Lake"; — this should read "Lake Owassa formerly known as Long Lake." In the last line of the first paragraph, for "p. 24", read "p. 214."—W. DEW. MILLER, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

**A Peculiarly Marked Example of *Dumetella carolinensis*.**—In speaking of the female Catbird, Mr. Ridgway says (Birds of North and Middle America, Vol. IV, p. 218): "chestnut of under tail-coverts more restricted and broken through greater extension of the basal and central slate-gray." An extreme case of the restriction of the chestnut of these feathers is presented by a specimen recently captured by the writer at Washington, D. C.

At first glance, the bird presented an almost unbroken gray appearance relieved only by the black cap. This grayness was particularly noticeable on the lower tail-coverts, and it was only upon closer scrutiny that the fact was revealed that these feathers were not of solid color. Basally, there was no trace of chestnut, which was present only in the form of a very narrow edging (in no place as much as a sixteenth of an inch in width) beginning about midway of the feathers and continuing around the tips.

An examination of the specimens of this bird in the National Museum and Biological Survey collections reveals the fact, as noted by Mr. Ridgway, that while "restricted and broken" there is generally at least a terminal one-third or one-fourth of the characteristic chestnut color. In the extensive series examined, no specimen was found that even approached the one in question. The bird was otherwise normal.—FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

**The Hudsonian Chickadee in New Jersey.**—The writer has recently examined a small collection of skins of local birds made by the late Charles R. Sleight of Ramsey, New Jersey. The only specimen of unusual interest in the collection is a Hudsonian Chickadee (*Penthestes hudsonicus hudsonicus*) taken at Ramsey, on November 1, 1913, and now in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History.

Dr. Charles W. Townsend has examined this specimen and agrees with me that it is true *hudsonicus*. In general coloration it agrees closely with